Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868. No. 2433.

REPORT
OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE,
In Convention, Jan. 30, 1868.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on "Suffrage and Eligibility to Office," regretting that they have been unable to agree with the majority of the Committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

We cannot view, without serious apprehension, the admission to all the highest rights and privileges of citizenship, of a race, consisting almost entirely of those recently emerged from slavery, and untrained by previous education and habits of thought and self-reliance, for the intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities which would devolve upon them. We do not regard the right to vote as natural or inherent, but conventional merely—to be regulated in such way as will best promote the welfare of the whole community. Upon this principle women and minors have been excluded. Is there any reason why the negro should be advanced to a higher position?

While we do not deny that there are individuals of that class who might be expected to express their own convictions at the ballot box, still the great mass of them are so ignorant and prejudiced, that they easily become the dupes of designing adventurers and demagogues, and, through secret leagues and associations, introduced from Northern States, merely follow the instructions and reflect the views of those who control them.

We believe that the blessings we have derived from our government, have been due to the virtue, intelligence and independence of those invested with the right of suffrage, and we tremble for the safety of Republican institutions when it shall be determined to confer this trust upon those who mentally and morally are unfit to administer it,—to "confide the power of making laws to those who have no property to protect, and to bestow the right to levy taxes on those who have no taxes to pay."

But it is said that the proposed alteration is demanded by Congress and is necessary to restore our State to Constitutional relations with the Federal Government. It is certainly a singular demand, that we should extend the elective franchise to those who are so inexperienced and little prepared for the ordinary business of life, that the government deems it necessary, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to exercise supervision and tutelage over them. But we deny the power of Congress to prescribe to North Carolina, who shall or who shall not vote.

This has always been recognized as one of those great rights reserved to the States, and in fact it is their privilege to prescribe who shall vote for members of Congress—as the Constitution of the U. S., Art. 1. Sec. II. provides:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

Congress certainly recognized North Carolina as a State in proper constitutional relations, when the ratification of the XIII amendment by our Legislature of 1865-'6 was accepted, and also when the proposed XIV amendment was submitted to our Legislature of 1866-'7 for ratification.

We can, then, only regard the present measures as a punishment for our conduct on the latter occasion. Such legislation strikes us as *ex post facto*, tyrannical and unjust. We cannot consent that our State should be degraded to an inferior position to her sisters—that she shall expunge from her Constitution clauses, excluding the negro from voting or holding office, which other States have indignantly refused to strike from their own. We refer, especially, to the Constitutions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York and Illinoise. We do think that the requirement would come with better grace, if these and other States had altered their Constitutions, or if it was proposed to so amend the Constitution of the United States, as to make the application universal.

Viewing the matter in every light that presents itself, and willing to extend to the negro population every right that would legitimately result from the late war, or that is necessary to their security and happiness—we yet think the welfare of both races is best promoted by retaining our present Constitution.

We consider the whole scheme as intended to advance party purposes, and to secure the next Presidential election—in the expectation that the States of the South, being Africanized and Radicalized, may more than counterbalance the loss of electoral votes that will occur in other sections of the Union. We advise that North Carolina shall refuse to alter her Constitution, under dictation from a Congress composed of members who have ceased to represent their constituents, and who, in defiance of the voice of the people as expressed in recent elections, still harden their hearts and devise new tasks for us. Let us rather trust to a returning sense of justice, on the part of the Northern people, and that spirit of magnanimity which will revolt at the idea of "forcing the South to accept in a huge mass that which the North rejects in minute quantities."

Let us act upon our own conscientious convictions of what is best for North Carolina, and, while submitting patiently to the present military rule, not forget that freedom of opinion which is our birthright. If, then, negro suffrage and negro equality are forced upon us, we will not have consented to our own humiliation, and will at least have preserved our honor and self respect.

JOHN W. GRAHAM,
P. DURHAM.

REMARKS OF
JOHN W. GRAHAM OF ORANGE,
On the Report of the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office.

IN CONVENTION, FEBRUARY, 1868.

Having given, at some length, in the minority report signed by Capt. Durham and myself, the reasons why I could not consent to negro suffrage, I did not propose to consume the time of this Convention in an argument upon a question which has been settled in the mind of every member, and in regard to which the position of each one was fully defined in the canvass preceding the late election.

As to the first minority report, proposing to disfranchise a large number of white men, I was anxious to hear the reasons given by its authors for such an extraordinary course, before entering upon its discussion. But as the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Pool) has seen proper to attack many of the positions advanced in the second minority report, and to consider the report as the platform of the Conservative party in this State, it is, perhaps, incumbent on me to correct some of the misrepresentations entertained in regard to our views and to rebut some of the inferences attempted to be drawn. Before closing I shall, also, notice some of the remarks of the delegate from Chowan, Mr. French, in support of the third minority report, which proposes to disqualify, from holding office, all those excepted by the Howard amendment. And as the gentleman seems delighted to represent a constituency "*black but comely*," I am proud to say that I was elected by white voters, nearly all of whom expressed their opposition to negro suffrage by voting against this Convention.

The whole subject before us may be divided into two branches: First, shall we elevate to the position of *white* men 70,000 ignorant blacks? 2nd, shall we, in addition to this, degrade, below the position assigned to the negro, 25,000 of the most enlightened and intelligent citizens of North Carolina? In reply to the remark of the Chairman, that the author of the first minority report regarded me as insane on the subject of negro suffrage, I will say "I am not mad," but believe "I speak forth the words of truth and soberness;" and I tell the Radical party, in all seriousness, that no government can last in North Carolina, after bayonets are withdrawn, which proscribes and degrades those men, that we have delighted to honor, because they will not cringe and fawn at the feet of those who persecute them. But, says the Chairman, the report of the majority does not propose to proscribe any one. This is not because it is contrary to the spirit of your party, but that the whites being largely in the ascendant, it may be deemed prudent not to carry out your usual policy in this State. We dare and defy you to insert the proposed substitute—to go before the people with a Constitution requiring as a pre-requisite to voting and holding office the oath, "that I accept the civil and political equality of all men"—compelling every one to give up his private judgment and the right to think on a political question, and not only to recognize negro suffrage as established by your Constitution, but to give his moral assent to it as a thing proper in itself! We are told by the Radical party that it is not proposed to elevate the negro to the position of the white man—that they are not in favor of social equality, but merely wish to invest the negro with the elective franchise, because it is necessary to his freedom and protection. When you voted down a proposition to organize whites and blacks in a separate commands and to exempt white men from serving under negro officers—refused to prohibit intermarriage between the white and black races—objected to the use of this Hall to a benevolent association because colored people would not be allowed seats beside the wives and daughters of the white citizens of Raleigh—was there no advance towards social equality? And do not the "Union Republican Congressional Committee" of your party claim that the negro race "is indebted to the Republican party for its elevation to a position of *equality*?" And when the negro is allowed to fill the highest offices in the State, will he submit to an inferior social position? Did not Lincoln so regard it, when he said "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; of qualifying them to hold office or to intermarry with the whites. I am as much in favor as any man of having the superior position assigned the white race." But, says the Chairman, we should divest ourselves of our old prejudices and the ideas which brought on the rebellion, as enunciated by Chief Justice Taney, "that the negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." Now with all respect to the learned gentleman, I assert that Judge Taney delivered no such opinion—that his whole argument in the Dred Scott case is a refutation of this theory which, as he says, had been asserted by some in former times. And in reply to a question, what possible objection the people of the South could have had against the government of the United States, I will say it failed to compel obedience from the people of the Northern States to those laws which were necessary to the security of our property, and that the statute books of many of these States were filled with nullifications of the laws of Congress. While I was not of the number who urged the war and have always considered the inauguration of it as a great blunder—thinking that when it became necessary to resort to arms we should have contended for the possession of the government of the United States and not for a separate organization,—yet when it did commence and became a question of fighting those identified with us in interest and connected by blood, or the Northern States, my decision was soon made, and I have no regrets for the course that either myself or my State pursued.

But to return to the matter immediately before us: The Chairman says he does regard the right to vote as natural and inherent. I can only refer him to the speech of Judge Upshur, in the Virginia Convention of 1829, and the able opinion of Judge Gaston in State vs. Manuel, and if they fail to convince him of the correctness of the position I have assumed, I can add nothing more. With great admiration for the gallantry of the gentleman in expressing his readiness to bestow the right of suffrage upon the ladies, whenever they shall ask for it, I hardly think they will be much flattered by an invitation to participate in the disgusting scenes which mark our elections. Again, the Chairman says that we would exclude the illiterate of both races from the ballot box. No, we would exclude no man to whom suffrage is granted by the laws of North Carolina. Although a white man may be devoid of education, still, by his frequent and familiar contact and association with the more intelligent, and by that Anglo Saxon pride of character which forms its own opinion, he seldom fails to discharge, intelligently and independently, the trust conferred upon him. But, it is said, we make an invidious distinction between the two races. The Almighty has made the distinction. We do not propose to abolish it. As has been said: "The black man is what God and nature and circumstances have made him. That he is not fitted to be invested with these important rights, may be no fault of his; but the *fact* is patent to all, that the negro is utterly unfitted to exercise the highest functions of the citizen." Why, then, should we adopt a measure of such doubtful expediency? The answer is, that the Reconstruction Acts require this Convention to frame a Constitution which "shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates," and that such a concession will materially advance us on "our journey home." Whether we ever left the Union, and, if so, where we now are, seems to be a matter in dispute between my friends on the other side. According to the Chairman, (Mr. Pool,) North Carolina is still a State in the Union, but all her rights forfeited; the gentleman from Beaufort, (Mr. Rodman,) says she is a State out of the Union, having left in 1861; while the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. Tourgee,) proclaims that we are not a State at all, but only a conquered Territory, to be disposed of according to the laws of nations. But, as has been well said, even the "laws of nations have no application to us since the war closed; and the laws of nations cannot, under any circumstances, interfere with or supersede the fundamental law of the nation itself. They profess only to prescribe the rules and maxims by which one nation should regulate its conduct towards another, and not the conduct of the nation towards its own people—towards itself. They do not regulate or interfere with the interior polity of nations or with their several internal departments. They cannot confer upon the President, the Supreme Court, or on Congress, any powers whatever, which they do not possess by virtue of the Constitution. They have no application as between the citizen and the nation itself." Is not the "Union" a union of co-equal States, with certain defined powers and duties and obligations? According to a distinguished writer, "the preservation of a nation consists in the duration of the political accociations of which it is founded. * * *
If a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it is no less obliged carefully to preserve all its members." As has been well said by Justice Davis, in the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in *ex parte* Milligan "The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally, in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances." Chief Justice Chase also said: "We agree in the proposition that no department of the government of the United States, neither President, nor Congress, nor the Court, possess any power not given by the Constitution." He has also said: "Congress cannot establish and apply the laws of war, where no war exists. When peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." And in opening his Court in this city, he announced "the national civil jurisdiction is fully restored." Are we not correct, then, in saying that Congress has no right to make a demand upon us to change our Constitution? Was not the right of each State to construct its own Constitution, and to regulate its own internal polity, admitted in the debates up-

on the Federal Constitution, and was it not recognized as one of the great rights reserved to the States by the distinguished writers of the Federalist? Even the most talented of the Radical leaders have, since the war, admitted that we still have this right. John W. Forney, speaking of the admission of Tennessee, asks, shall she "be denied representation in the next Congress, simply because the Legislature of that State does not authorize colored men to vote?" And also says: "as we continue this inquiry, we shall find, as I before stated, that in Massachusetts no citizen, white or black, can vote unless he can read and write. New York only allows colored men to vote on a property qualification; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, they do not vote at all. In Ohio, only the colored man who has the largest admixture of white blood enjoys the right to vote. Let us recollect that the Constitution of the original thirteen States, admitted to be "republican in form," yet nearly all withheld the right of suffrage from the negro. We might as well say that the Senators and Representatives of a State should not be admitted to seats in Congress because their State Constitutions denied the elective franchise to women or to boys of eighteen years of age. The whole question is left by the Constitution to the States; and it has been steadily disposed of by them from the beginning." Again Mr. Stevens said, in advocacy of the 1st article of the proposed XIV amendment, speaking of the "so called" *rebel* States: "I hold that these States have the right and always have had it to fix the elective franchise within their own States, and I hold this does not take it from them. Ought it to take it from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the State to be infringed upon by Congress, so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters? How many States would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the North western States? I am sure not one of them would." Again he says: "But it grants no right. It says, however, to the State of South Carolina, and other slave States, true we leave, where it has been left for eighty years, the right to fix the elective franchise, but you must not abuse it; if you do, the Constitution will impose upon you a penalty and will continue to inflict it until you have corrected your actions." To show what punishment he meant, he added: "Now, sir, I say no more strong inducement could ever be held out to them; no more severe punishment could ever be inflicted upon them as States. If they exclude the colored population, they lose at least thirty-five representatives in this hall."

I have made these quotations, Mr. President, with no expectation of converting any Radical from the error of his ways, for of every one of them we may say "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone," but with the hope that in this hour of their debasement it may be a consolation to think that their party has not always been so vile and iniquitous as now; and I will also remind them that not two years ago "unconditional opposition to negro suffrage" was regarded as one of the planks in the Platform of "*Loyalty*" in North Carolina.

The Chairman says he acknowledges the justness of our complaint against those Northern States, which, while insisting that North Carolina shall invest the negro with suffrage, refuse to alter their Constitutions denying him this privilege, and adds that he hung his head in shame when he heard the results in Ohio and other States last fall. I am afraid my friends will hang their heads still lower when the returns of the next election are received—requiring Congress, in the language of a distinguished statesman of Ohio, "to rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to intelligent men of the South; to give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power, and replace it where the Constitution places it, under the control of the Executive—to admit loyal and legally qualified Senators and Representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty."

Mr. President, I do not propose to follow the Delegate from Chowan (Mr. French) through his vindictive harangue against the South, in which he asks, are "midnight incendiaries to be restored," and designates our late leaders as "gigantic villains," and asks, "shall we call back such monsters to office?" I will only say that I see no bravery in calling for our degradation now, but would commend to his immitation the magnanimity of the gentleman from Pitt (Mr. Rich,) who considers the sufferings of the past, sufficient guarantees for the future, and will say, in reference to those whom he (Mr. French) denounces for exciting and countenancing secession, "the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them, will be an enduring monument against it and nothing but actual and persistent oppression will drive them again to revolt." And as the gentleman (Mr. French) expresses his surprise at the course of the young men of the South, I will tell him plainly, that we do not propose to purchase favor for ourselves by uniting in the unlawful and tyrannical punishment of those we love and revere, nor to bring upon ourselves the curse of the descendants of Ham (for whom he professes so great admiration) by joining in a mockery over the humiliation of our own progenitors. These measures of Congress, and the test oaths which are born of the passions engendered by the late war, must pass away with the return of reason and calm reflection. If the Southern people have been guilty of any crime, the Constitution provides the mode of trial and limits the punishment. As has been well said, "history admonished the fathers of the Republic, that in times of great excitement, in times of high party feeling and passion, revengeful and vindictive laws for the punishment of acts not before deemed crimes or deserving punishment might be enacted." The Constitution of the United States provides "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." The Supreme Court, in the case of Cummings vs. State of Missouri, says "a bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial; within the meaning of the Constitution bills of attainder includes bills of pains and penalties. In these cases, the legislative body, in addition to its legitimate functions, exercises the powers and duties of Judge." An *ex post facto* law is defined by Chief Justice Marshall: "A law which makes an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable, when it was committed." Is not the proposed proscription liable to all these objections?

In conclusion, I would remind those North Carolinians, who are now urging it, that they are making but a poor return of gratitude to those men, who, is this very Hall, in 1862, when the passions of war were at their highest point, and others were carried away by the frenzy, stood forth in defence of your liberties and the rights of conscience, in opposition to test oaths, which, as was then said, "though weapons barbed and poisonous, neither skill or courage is requisite to handle them."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LETTER FROM A LADY.

Rockingham County, N. C., April 3rd.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having heard so much, of late, of Reconstruction, Radicals, Conservatives and Constitutions, I was induced to look into a copy of the Constitution, now before the people, which I picked up a few days since, and paid the penalty of all intermeddlers with things that belong not to their sphere, for I have had my curiosity, (which is said to be the besetting sin of our sex,) so much excited as to induce me to address you this note. In the 9th section of the 11th Article, I read, "that it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates." The instructions of Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone to his nephew had given me some idea, how a gentleman could be educated "to bear his six bottles quietly and comfortably, without brawling or babbling, and be neither sick nor sorry the next morning," but how, or in what, the poor idiots were to be educated, was more than I could *guess*. From what I had heard of the wisdom and sobriety of the Convention, I supposed they ordained things of which they were well advised, and which had been done in the "Athens of America" or thereabouts. I thought of an adjunct professorship to the department of the "Rev. Pilgrim." I thought of a bevy of "school marms," freighted with patience and perseverance I thought of that dance you described some weeks since, whether it might not have been a preliminary lecture, and whether Congress might not be requested to call another Convention to complete the course. In short, I wearied myself with conjectures. Now "*du tell*," Messrs. Editors, (for I suppose you have some inkling,) how the thing is to be done, and relieve the curiosity of. Yours respectfully,

FEMINA.

The Kentucky Tobacco crop of 1867, which is now coming into the market, is of a very superior quality. The receipts at the various warehouses in Covington, Ky., during the past fortnight, have been large.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our indulgent page calls on those of the propriety of settling up our affairs!

☞ GOV. GRAHAM will address the citizens of Alamance county at Snow Camp on Saturday the 11th of April.

The trial of President Davis has been postponed until the 2d of May.

CONNECTICUT.—Gov. English, Democrat, has been re-elected Governor of Connecticut by an increased majority—some two thousand. The Republicans claim the Legislature, but the returns are not yet sufficient to ascertain the fact.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the notice of the Mass Meeting intended to be held in this place on Saturday the 18th instant.

☞ Conservative Election Tickets will be prepared, and can be had at this office on application free of charge.

The Legislature of Arkansas, under the new Constitution, assembled at Little Rock, and was organized on Friday last.

Gen. Henry H. Welles of Alexandria, was on Saturday morning last appointed by Gen. Schofield Governor of Virginia, *vice* Gov. Pierpoint. Gen. Welles is from Michigan, was a Brigadier in the United States army, and has resided in Virginia since 1861

☞ NOTE.—The elections in this State will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22d and 23rd days of this month. The polls are to be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and kept open until six o'clock in the evening of each day.

☞ We understand that for the accommodation of the people in the neighborhood of Midway, Mr. John Hancock, one of the Registrars, will attend at that place on Saturday.

We learn from the Charlotte Bulletin of Saturday, that on Wednesday night last a fire broke out in the Anson Hotel in Wadesborough, which destroyed the Hotel in which it originated, together with the Court House, Jail, Post Office, Argus Printing Office, &c., sweeping over four squares, and laying the entire business part of the town in ashes.

☞ The Board of Registrars is now in session in this place, for the purpose of revising their list, and to receive such new names as may be offered, and will continue open until Saturday evening. Those who have arrived at the age of 21 years since the last registration, and all others entitled to registration and have not done so, can now apply; and we deem it the duty of every one who can qualify himself as an elector, at once to do so.

We copy to-day from the Raleigh Sentinel the minority report of Messrs. Graham and Durham, on the Suffrage question. It is from the pen of Mr. Graham, and as the Sentinel says, "presents, in a clear and forcible light, the sentiments of the great mass of the white people of North Carolina, and the objections which must exist, in every sound mind, to the degrading and blighting consequences of unqualified negro suffrage."

The impeachment trial was resumed on Saturday. Reporters were examined relative to the President's St. Louis speech, and a copy admitted as evidence.

Mr. Chase, Chief Clerk of the State Department, was examined, relative to the routine of commission. Change in the form of commissions, conforming to the tenure-of-office Act proved.

A letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, advising him of Stanton's removal, in conformity with the tenure-of-office Act, was admitted.

The correspondence between President Adams and Mr. Pickering, and Adams' message to the Senate, announcing Pickering's suspension, in 1800, were admitted.

Butler here announced that they had closed the case, except cumulative evidence. The defense asked for an adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arrange their evidence. Conness moved that the Court adjourn to Wednesday. Cries of "shame" and "give them the other day." Mr. Johnson moved to amend, by adjourning to Thursday. Carried with but two negatives. The yeas and nays were demanded, but Conness accepted Johnson's amendment, when the final vote was taken and the Court adjourned to Thursday.

This sudden closing of the prosecution caused considerable astonishment, and the public were much disappointed. It is said now that the defence will probably hurry the case to conclusion.

ELECTION ORDER.

Gen. Canby has issued an order in regard to the approaching election in this State. The order itself is long; but we copy the following from the Raleigh "Sentinel," as embracing the points specially interesting to our readers.

1. The election to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April next. Only registered voters to vote, "For or "Against" the Constitution, and, on the same ballot, for State and county officers and for members of Congress and Solicitors.

2. The Boards of Registration to revise, after due notice, the Registration lists for five days, beginning fourteen days before the election, (21st April) and to strike from the lists all who are known not to be entitled to vote, and to add the names of such voters as are qualified, who have not been registered.

3. In purging the lists of unqualified voters, the Boards to be guided by the Reconstruction Act of 2d of March, 1867, and all the supplementary acts, and, especially, the act of July 19th, 1867.

4. Any duly registered voter in the State, who may have removed from the county in which he registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed, and where he has resided ten days before the election, on presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he has so registered and that he has not voted at this election, &c.

5. Elections to be held at such places as may be hereafter designated, &c.

6. The polls to be open at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and to be kept open without intermission.

7. All judges and clerks to be sworn, &c.

8. No candidate for office to be a judge or inspector of the election.

9, 10, 11, and 12 refer to the duties of peace officers, &c., and the preservation of order.

13. Returns to be made to the District Commanders through the several Military Post Commanders.

14. Officers to be voted for are a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, one Chief Justice and four Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and twelve Superior Court Judges, one for each District; but all of the foregoing officers to be voted for by general ticket by all the qualified voters of the State. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified voters of each District. Members of the General Assembly—50 members of the Senate, to be voted for by the qualified voters of each Senatorial District, and 120 members, to be elected by the qualified voters of each county, as designated in the order.

15. County officers, Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, County Clerk of Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners, to be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties.

16. Seven members of Congress to be elected by the qualified voters of each Congressional District.

GEN. MEADE DOWN ON SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.—Augusta, April 6.—Gen. Meade issues General Orders directing the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish, or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of a secret organization now spreading through these States.

Conductors of newspapers are forbidden to publish inflammatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot or blood-shed, will be stopped, and proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith, will be tried before Military Commission, and on conviction, will be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detection of persons who avail themselves of darkness for executing criminal purposes.

Gen. Meade admonishes the people that unless acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked and much innocent blood shed.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has written a letter to Bishop Potter, protesting against the late ecclesiastical trial and admonition, and announcing that after Lent he will present a review of the whole proceedings to the public and to the Bishop.

A London paper of the 21st instant states that Mr. Adams has consented to retain his position for the present.

Conservative State Ticket.

Against the Constitution.

For Governor,

THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson.

For Lieut. Governor,

EDWARD D. HALL, of New Hanover,

For Secretary of State,

ROBERT W. BEST, of Greene,

For Treasurer,

KEMP P. BATTLE, of Wake.

For Auditor,

SAMUEL W. BURGIN, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works,

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

BRAXTON CRAVEN, of Randolph.

For Attorney General,

SION H. ROGERS, of Wake.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.

For Associate Justice,

WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven,
AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

For Superior Court Judges,

1st Dist., David A. Barnes, of Hertford,
2d " Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort,
3d " George V. Strong, of Wayne,
4th " William S. Devane, New Hanover,
5th " Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland,
6th " Robert B. Gilliam of Granville,
7th " Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Alamance,
8th " Francis E. Shober, of Rowan,
9th " William M. Shipp, of Lincoln,
10th " Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,
11th " John L. Bailey, of Buncombe,
12th " Allen T. Davidson, of Macon.

For Congress,

4th District.—SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, of Granville.

For Solicitor,

7th Jud. Dist.—JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

For State Senate,

JOSIAH TURNER, jr., of Orange.

For House of Representatives,

JOHN J. ALLISON,
THOMAS M. ARGO.

For Sheriff,

JOHN TURNER,

For Coroner.—Dr. JOHN BERRY.
" Treasurer.—DAVID C. PARKS.
" County Clerk of Superior Court.—GEORGE LAWS.
" Register of Deeds.—JOHN LAWS.
" Surveyor.—JOHN W. STROWD.
" Commissioners.—JOHN U. KIRKLAND, JONES WATSON, ROBERT F. MORRIS, EMUEL LYNCH, WILLIAM N. PATTERSON.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Scranton, Pa., March 31.—By the breaking of a chain connected with the hoisting machinery at the Diamond coal mines, in this city, this morning, a platform containing seventeen men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, one hundred and eighty-five feet. Eleven men were instantly killed, one has since died, and two others cannot live. They leave eleven widows and twenty-eight orphans. This is the most disastrous accident that has happened in the Lackawanna Valley coal fields for many years.

THE ISLAND OF ALTA VELA.—Trenton, N. J., March 31.—The Legislature of this State has adopted resolutions requesting the President to protect persons engaged in the guano trade in the Island of Alta Vela and to restore the island to the jurisdiction of the United States, and opposing the purchase of any territory from the Government of San Domingo until this island is restored.

NEGROES RULED OUT OF THE FREE SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT.—On Monday night last, at Hartford, a town meeting was called virtually to decide whether negroes have had a right to attend these schools. This call was signed by leading Radicals as well as Democrats. The meeting was held, and it was voted unanimously that on and after the 2d day of May next "it shall not be lawful" for colored children to attend any other schools than the designated negro school; and an effort to vote permission to colored children to attend white schools in some of the districts in the outskirts of the town was qualified so that such permission can be only by the "consent of such districts." And this, not because they are "ignorant or degraded," but solely because they are back.

N. Y. Herald.

A man, recently brought before a London Alderman for wilfully breaking a street lamp, declared that he did it to get bread, as he had had nothing to eat since the previous morning. He hoped he should be sent to prison. The Alderman gave him seven days, in spite of his earnest entreaty that he might be committed for fourteen.

The government of the Dominion of Canada proposes to make American silver a legal tender.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 2nd instant, by L. W. Hall Esq., Mr. JAMES WALKER to Mrs. FRANCES GATES.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN TURNER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN W. STROUD, as a candidate for the office of Surveyor, at the approaching election.

☞ We are authorized to announce George Laws as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

☞ We have been requested to announce Jesse W Coleman candidate for re election of Superior Court Clerk.

☞ We have been requested to announce John Laws as a candidate for Register.

☞ We have also been requested to announce Milton E Craig as a candidate for Register.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 6th of April, 1868 which if not taken out in one month will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

G M Adams	C F Hogh
Archibald Anders	John Holeman
A M Adams	Anna Harris
Samuel Bowling	William Holloway
Samuel Baram	Miss Nancy J Jones
Salonie M'Broom	F W Kirchner
Richard Bowe	Louis Kidd
Caroline Browning	Miss Addison Lee
Miss Harriet Carrington	Miss Annie Belle Murphy
Miss Mollie Cole	Mrs Alice Mayfield
J A Charlotte	Miss Mary M'Adoo
John Couch	Mrs Millie Morgan
Mrs Sarah Couch	Mrs Pattie Murry
Miss Mrry A Compton	Harriet Manly
John Y Cates	William Riley
William Carden	Rubin M Smith
Messrs Jas L. Cosby & Co	Sarah T Saunders
G W Copley	Miss Rewie Smith
Samuel Cole	Miss Emor Scott
Dr W James Dargan	Henry H Stewart
Alley Dodd	Jacob Staily
Mrs Nancy Dunnegan	John H Saunders
A G Faucett	S L Stevenson
Jeremiah Freeling	Alexander Thompson
Miss M A Faucett	T F Tomlinson
Joseph T Faucett	Miss Elizabeth Thomas
Mrs Lucritia Graves	J S Voorhies 2
Mary Jane Godwin f w	Joseph Woodroe
John Gales	Willie Woods
Chapman & Hilton	Miss Bettie E Woods
Miss Ellen, care of H Hamlett & Co	Mrs Louisa Williams
Washington Hicks	Margaret Jane Workman
Thomas Hooper	Miss Jane Williams
	David White col'd.
	Miss Winny Wethers

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

D. HEARTT, *P. M.*

April. 8. 33—

MASS MEETING.

THE Conservatives of Orange and adjoining counties, will hold a Mass Meeting at Hillsborough on Saturday the 18th day of April next,

Gov. Vance, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, and other distinguished Speakers, have been invited.

The Ladies are especially invited, and every man who desires to do this country and himself a permanent good will be sure to come and listen and learn.

Speaking will commence at 10 o'clock.

April 1. 32—

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

THE Voters of Orange will take notice, that the Revisal Session of the Board of Registration for the first District, will be opened in Hillsborough on Tuesday the 7th of April, and close on the Saturday following. All persons entitled to registration in the district, who have not done so, will then apply.

THOMAS WILSON,
Ch'n Board of Registration.

April 1. 32—

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c. Call at the DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

Tan Bark and Hides Wanted.

WE will pay Cash for 150 Cords good Tan Bark, to be delivered by 1st October next. Cash will be paid for Dry or Green Hides, or we will tan them for one half. Dry hides to be tanned on shares may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. store with owners name on each hide.

W, G. & JAS. NORWOOD.

Feb. 13. 28—1m

1868.

IRON FRONT.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST TO HAND, AT RETAIL ONLY.

100 YARDS Calico,
101 lbs. Sweed's Iron,
126 lbs. Flour,
31 yards 4-4 Sheeting,
50 lbs. Coffee,
10 lbs. Bacon Sides,
1610 Gallons New Crop Molasses,
5000 Mullets, a 50 cents per dozen,
1 bbl. Meal,
1 bbl. Sugar,
1 Keg Nails,
1 bbl. Lime,
2 lbs. Lucerne Seed,
14 lbs. Sole Leather,
9000 Buttons, all for Sale at retail, cheap for Cash or Barter, at our Marble Front at Hillsborough.

BROWN & Co.

P. S. Wanted Money.

BROWN & CO.

March 18. 30—

BANKRUPT AND DOWER.—IS IT SO?

GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—Is it So?

We sell at Cash prices only.

BROWN & Co.

January 20. 23—

1868. 1868.

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale prices of

TIN WARE,

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESARE AND RETIAL, of superior a quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,
200 Bales to box, $15 00 per box.
or 10 cents per bale,
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,
Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
100 lbs. best Soda.
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 13. 25—

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on hand, for Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, which I warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 6 $30.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40,00.

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb 13. 25—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS, either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,
Old Castings, Lead,
Zinc, Flour,
Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 13, 25—

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough.

March 18. 30—

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

March 18. 30—

CAUTION.

THOSE who have not sent their dollar to J. Weaver & Son for Eureka Colicoes, will not do so if they call upon those who have, or upon us.

Your Friends,
BROWN & CO.

March 18. 33—

1868.

WE SELL CHEAP.

An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash.

BROWN & CO.

TWO MONTHS NOTICE.

THOSE who owe us and do not pay by 1st January 1868, will have to settle with an officer.

J. C. WEBB & WHITTKER.

1ST JANUARY 1868. SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at Hillsborough and at Mebanesville.

Our credit is suffering for want of the money due for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and not paid for yet.

Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly,

J. A. TURRENTINE,
TURRENTINE & DICKSON.

Jan. 5. 21—

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 2 lb. Cans (quarts.) at $4,00 per dozen,
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts.) at $8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

K. H. POGUE.

Feb. 13. 25—

FOR SALE.

1,000 POUNDS Salt Pork Sides,
800 lbs. Salted Pork Shoulders,
800 lbs. Salted Pork Hams.

All very nice country Meat. Low for Cash.

By W. A. GATTIS & Co.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 13 25

HO! HO! CHRITMAS!!

HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS, BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDBEN.

The Best and Fullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this Market, &c. &c.

Consisting of

Stick Candy.	Butter Nuts,
French Candy,	English Walnuts,
Rock Candy,	Almond Nuts,
Gum Drops,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cordial Drops,	Figs,
Fancy Kisses,	Oranges,
Maple Sugar,	Lemons.
Raisons,	Sugar Cakes,
Citron,	Soda Crackers,
Cream Candy,	Candles,
Pickles,	Cegars,
French Mustard,	Cheese,
Shot,	Soap,

Apples, by dozen or bushel. Mountain Butter.

Also a new lot of Toys.

In fact every thing to please the Children, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash,

By W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Dec. 10. 18

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the DRUG STORE.

February 13. 25—

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 13. 25—

CONTINUED. COMPROMISE AGAINST BANKRUPTCY.

I WOULD say to my old friends and customers that as County Orders and Witness and Juror Tickets have become burthensome, I will take them in payment of *what* you are owing me at their full value.

D. C. PARKS.

March 18. 30—

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 13. 25—

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. 7. N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-grafle treble and ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. F. Pescud, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-12m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture, when you can be so well supplied, and on such reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hillsborough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Libraries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be used Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dispatch. Gilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short notice.

My hearse has been repainted and retrimmed, and burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail, when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are moderate, as I work on the live and let live principle. Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5. 21—

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,

RICHMOND VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all articles of Country Produce

Mark your Packages plainly with your name, write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND, where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Raisins,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Salmons, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 24—

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L. Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 24—

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, Special Par. RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESAL GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Stre 's,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,
Wygant & Hoest, 68 Dey Street, "
James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
W. B. Gulic & George W. Swipson, Nat Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 17—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COMING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tarletons, Ribbons, Kid and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Besoms, Collars, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil,) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25. 07—

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $30.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.
For Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07—

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07—

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes, Filberts,
Stick Candy, Walnuts,
Mint Drops, Raisins,
Gum Drops, Almonds,
Rock Candy, Kisses,
Maple Sugar, French Mixture.
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Sept. 9. 05—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09—

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

800 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

07—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 07—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's make of Stoneware, on hand At

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2. 07—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of FALL GOODS, which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 05—

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with blue goods, stolen from my store. A liberal reward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25. 07—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH,
DRIED FRIUT,
RAGS,
FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys, At

W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Sept. 9. 05—

HILLSBOROGUH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3. 57—

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket Knives and Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,
Cain's Corner.

April 11th. 32—

Come at Last.—Money saved by buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Bought since the decline of Prices,

Which he offers to the public at his usual small profits for Cash or Barter.

His stock is very general, more extensive than usual. Give him a call, and he will try to please you in quality and price.

JOHN A. TURRENTINE.

October 19. 10—

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of Pictures in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and dispatch. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14. 01—

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old fogy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO TANNERS.

WANT light UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it. Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 03—

WANTED.

GOOD and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Goods

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 24. 60—

TEA.

GREEN TEA, fresh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every one will try this prescription, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please to address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

May 7. 42—12m

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
832 Broadway, New York.

September 18. 06—

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

☞ A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

May 8. 38—12

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGE, LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the DRUG STORE.

February. 27. 48—

STRAGE, BUT TRUE.

☞ Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York

April 18. 33—12

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 06—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 04—

TWO BARRELS TAR for sale in quantities to suit, at the DRUG STORE

February 7.

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbon Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE

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